

EXCHANGES:  
Closing Quotations—  
T.T. London 34/16d.  
On Demand 34/16d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST.  
Barometer 29.90.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 28, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 63  
Humidity 86 84

March 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 64  
Humidity 68 43

7903 日六十月二

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918.

四拜禮 號八廿月三英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
AND PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BATTLE SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED.

#### THE GERMAN ADVANCE MUCH BEHIND TIME.

#### ALLIES AWAITING OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE BACK.

London, March 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states that the weather remains hard and dry, thus favouring the enemy bringing forward guns. Even so, prisoners say that the advance is much behind time, the tenacity and resistance exceeding anything they had deemed possible. Prisoners complain of great privations, owing to the lack of supplies, and say that extreme weariness is telling heavily. This is doubtless true of the prisoners taken, but, thanks to the dense masses of supports, the enemy is constantly replenishing his forward line with fresh units. The enemy is fighting desperately and hard against time. We now know that in the first days of fighting the enemy's reserves were reduced to fifty-two Divisions and by the end of the second day forty Divisions of the reserve were thrown in. Yesterday was the supreme time for our guns, the advance being held up nearly everywhere, by the ceaseless intensity of the artillery. The enemy's massed waves received dreadful punishments.

#### What the Germans Claim.

London, March 28.  
A German official wireless message says:—Yesterday we achieved fresh successes. We defeated English Divisions brought up from Flanders and Italy and French thrown against us in desperate attacks. Generals von Below and von der Marwitz finally retained Ervillers after a hot, fluctuating battle. Advancing against Achiet le Grand, we captured Bihourt, Biefvillers and Grevillers and also captured lies and Miramont, and crossed the Ancre. Freshly brought in English troops attacked violently on a wide front from the direction of Albert, but were driven back after a bitter struggle.

We crossed the Bapaume-Albert Road near Courcellette and Pozieres. General von Holst forced a passage across the Somme south of Peronne, storming and capturing Maisonnette Heights and also Baches and Euleux. Strong counter-attacks were themselves out before our line. General Von Hotter, after hard fighting, drove back the enemy near Marchole Pot and Hattencourt, across the Peronne-Roye Railway. We wrested Etalon from the Anglo-French, who tenaciously defended. We defeated the French at Fanchies and Belpaume. We captured Bussy. We are standing upon the heights north of Noyon. We have brought down ninety-three enemy aeroplanes and six balloons since the beginning of the battle. The captured guns reached 933, and over 100 tanks are lying in the captured positions. Artillery battles continue on the remainder of the front, increasing to great strength in Lorraine. We continued the bombardment of the fortress of Paris.

#### How the British Line Runs.

London, March 28.  
The Press Bureau announces that there were no further attacks last night. North of the Somme there were local engagements, in which the enemy was repulsed, but he did not attempt a serious attack. Our line north of the Somme now runs through Bray, Albert, Beaumont Hamel, Pausieux, Aytte, Boiry, Henin, Wancourt, just west of Monchy to the Scarpe, and thence along the original front. The Germans have been attacking heavily south of the Somme this morning and have captured Roye. The line here runs through Moricourt, Pozieres, west of Roye and west of Noyon. Fresh German divisions are identified, including two Guards and two Brandenburgs. Anglo-French and Americans are fighting shoulder to shoulder. French reinforcements are rapidly coming up. The enemy is checked west of Roye and west of Noyon.

#### Enemy Troops Coming Up.

London, March 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the *Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung* on March 26 stated that troops for the offensive are detaching considerably behind the Belgian frontier and are marching to the battle-line during the night in columns showing on the roads in daylight.

#### Wonderful British Steadfastness.

London, March 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the evening of March 27, says:—Never has the traditional quality of British steadfastness been more wonderfully illustrated than now. Time and again our troops have been overwhelmed and over-run by swarming legions, and, as often, they have managed to emerge and regain the line. What would be regarded as consummate feats of skill in field manoeuvre are constantly being performed in the most grim struggle. One of the most dramatic incidents was when our weary troops were fighting against hopeless odds and striving to prevent the Germans securing a certain Somme crossing. French reinforcements arrived and without hesitation poured in amongst the British, infusing them with vigour and saving the situation. Men are now returning from the battle line. Many of them are dog-tired and do not remember where they are from nor the day of the week. But in this respect the situation is improving steadily as reserves are moving into position. Prisoners attribute the success to the wonderful concentration of artillery, the full advantage of which they are now losing.

At various places the enemy is most reluctant to occupy the evacuated positions. Whether they are afraid of booby traps or of being shelled to ragged is only a matter of conjecture. Now that we are operating in the open, our great superiority in mechanical transport is giving us an advantage of mobility over the enemy. Our back areas are teeming with motor buses packed with soldiers speeding to threatened points. So far the enemy's intentions, beyond securing a general breakthrough, are unrevealed. The latest reports indicate that there is less movement than heretofore, probably due to the German infantry outstepping the artillery.

#### Praise for Our Troops.

London, March 27.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is local fighting at different points north of the Somme. Hostile attacks south of the Somme have been pressed vigorously since the morning with fresh Divisions against Noyon and Roye. There were new attacks in the afternoon in the neighbourhood of Chaulnes and between Chaulnes and the Somme, and also to the north. The battle is continuing along the whole front south of the Somme. Our troops at all parts of the battle-front for the past six days have shown the most courage. The following divisions have displayed exceptional gallantry: the 24th, 18th, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, and 66th.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE BATTLE SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED.

#### Our Airmen's Opportunity.

London, March 27.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes on Monday were almost exclusively employed in bombing and machine-gunning troops and transport behind the battle-front, dropping twenty-two tons of bombs and firing 100,000 rounds from machine-guns. All our pilots report that the ground targets have surpassed description. They are able to drop bombs accurately and fire into the centre of infantry battalions in close formation and on columns of cavalry and transport. Air fighting is less intense than on the previous day. We brought down thirteen machines of the enemy and ten others were driven down uncontrolled. Eight of ours are missing, mostly due to fire from the ground whilst flying low. During the night we continued to bomb and machine-gun troops in forward areas, and transports along the road to the front.

#### A General German Slackening.

London, March 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on March 26, says:—The news to-night is distinctly heartening. The advance of the enemy's southern wing seems to be arrested and a general slackening in the German effort is noticeable in this sector, due probably to the exhaustion of troops and the delay in bringing up artillery, though a renewal of the onslaught is anticipated. The respite is a clear gain to the Allies, who are assembling forces while the enemy has whole forces on the ground who cannot afford to lose an hour. So long as our front holds, every mile that the Germans gain means a corresponding lengthening of the flanks, which are exposed constantly to a more imminent threat of attack. Allied reserve armies and French Divisions have already intervened in the Oise Valley with excellent effect.

#### Allied Flank Onslaught Predicted.

London, March 27.  
According to a message from Amsterdam, *Vorwärts*, in commenting on the offensive, says that the south of the front through the Allies are collecting strong reserves which are intended for a flank onslaught upon the Germans. It alleges that the Allies combined Army attacked near La Fere on March 26, Americans co-operating.

#### Situation Very Much Improved.

London, March 27.  
It is reported from Paris that well-informed sources regard the situation as being very much improved.

#### A New Phase.

London, March 27.  
A German wireless official message says:—The new phase has set in with a tremendous battle. The enemy is retreating on a wide front astride the Somme. We crossed at many points to the old positions before the 1918 Somme Battle. We are now before Albert and have captured Libons, Roye and Noyon.

#### French Holding On.

London, March 27.  
A French communique says:—Our troops are solidly holding the positions on the left of the Oise above Noyon. Fighting continues with undiminished violence on the Bray, Sur, Somme, Chaulnes, Roye and Noyon front.

#### Allies Awaiting Favourable Moment.

London, March 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Under Secretary for War has stated that the situation, although serious, could be regarded with confidence.

The *Echo de Paris* states that the union of the Anglo-French Armies is daily strengthening by the entry of reserves from both armies into the battle-line. The final result will not be known for three or four days.

The *Petit Parisien* says that the Anglo-French are at present fiercely resisting and awaiting the most favourable moment to hit back.

#### Germans Counting the Gains.

London, March 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a section of the German Press is already counting the gains.

The *Oologne Volks Zeitung* says it is now impossible to conclude peace on the terms acceptable a week ago. The enemy must be forced to grant all that we need for the future, especially Colonies and raw materials.

On the contrary, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* admits that the obstinate British defence is still knocking the real advance and says that three German Army Corps in addition to the Commands of two other Generals were necessary to drive the British from Bapaume.

#### Appeal to Munition Workers.

London, March 27.  
Mr. Winston Churchill has appealed to munition workers to make special efforts to replace the serious losses in guns, machine-guns and ammunition. The resources are sufficient to do this. He deprecates Easter holiday-making and acknowledges the assurances already given by the men of many districts that there will be no loss of output.

#### Fresh German Divisions Declined.

London, March 27.  
According to a message from Paris, a French war correspondent states that two fresh Divisions proceeding to the front were almost totally annihilated on the 25th instant, before they fired a shot, by machine-gun fire and bombs from a hundred French aeroplanes.

#### A Grave Situation Still.

London, March 27.  
The *Times* says:—The situation last night was undoubtedly more hopeful than since the battle began, but it is still exceedingly grave, for, though the enemy's rush in the northern sector is apparently held, it is clearly a race against time in the south, and everything depends on the next few hours. We regard to-day and to-morrow as most critical. Whereas General von Below, who burst through on the 16th, made absolutely no impression between the Scarpe and Cojeul streams, the enemy south of the Somme has crossed the 1918 Allied line from near to Bray to near to Roye, but south-east of Roye he is still well within the 1918 line. This is the point which gives the most anxiety, but also the ground for most hope.

#### Enemy Everywhere Held.

London, March 27.  
A French communique says the enemy is everywhere held.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM.

#### Fresh Evidence of British Reasonableness.

London, March 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the *Politik* publishes further portions of Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum. This deals principally with the negotiations of the Anglo-German Colonial Treaty. Prince Lichnowsky remarks at the outset that the good relations he had made in London had effected a noticeable improvement in the German relations with England. He says that Viscount Grey devoted himself honestly to this rapprochement and his intentions were especially noticeable as regards the Colonial Treaty and the Banded Railway. Prince Lichnowsky says that Count Hatzfeldt and Mr. Balfour in 1898 signed a secret agreement dividing the Portuguese colonies in Africa into economic spheres of interest between Germany and Britain, ensuring the inviolability and independence of the Portuguese Kingdom and declaring the intention of supporting Portugal financially and economically. It therefore did not clash with the old Anglo-Portuguese Treaty dating back to the sixteenth century. Nevertheless, at the instigation of M. Soveral, a new Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, so-called the Windsor Treaty, was signed in 1899, reinforcing the old Treaty. The Anglo-German negotiations which began before Prince Lichnowsky's arrival were intended to revise and improve the Treaty made in 1898, and, thanks to the accommodating attitude of the British Government, Prince Lichnowsky was able to give the Treaty a form conforming with German wishes and interests.

Prince Lichnowsky says "Viscount Grey wished to show us goodwill and also, in the main, to further our Colonial development while Britain also wished to lead the German development of power from the North Sea and Western Europe to the Atlantic and Africa. 'We don't grudge Germany her colonial development,' a member of the Cabinet said to me." Prince Lichnowsky continues by saying that the Treaty was practically ready in 1913 but "new difficulties arose to prevent the signing and only a year later, shortly before the outbreak of war, could I receive authority to conclude the Treaty. It was, however, never signed. Viscount Grey would only sign on the condition that the Treaty be published together with the 1898 and 1899 Treaties. England has no secret Treaties and it was contrary to existing principles to keep the Treaty secret. Viscount Grey could therefore not conclude the Treaty without publishing it, but the German Foreign Office, where my successes in London created increasing distrust, stated that the publication would jeopardise German interests in the Colonies, where, moreover, the Portuguese would give us no more concessions. The Treaty which was offered had exceptional advantages, but it consequently fell through. This was another war sacrifice."

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, March 26.  
A Palestine official message says that we progressed further to the east of the Jordan on Monday, approaching Bealt. The enemy is offering little resistance, but the advance is difficult owing to the heavy thunderstorms.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### Soviet Troops Recapture Towns.

London, March 27.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Soviet troops have re-captured Kherson and Nicolaieff. The Germans have occupied Kremenetschuk. The Commissaries are removing the ex-Tsar and family to the Ural region.

#### An Appeal to France.

London, March 27.  
A message from Paris says that M. Trotsky has appealed to the French Military Mission in Russia to help organise the Army. The *Homme Libre* states that M. Pechon has signified the Government's willingness in that connection, conditional on the Army fighting Germany. The Mission comprises five hundred officers.

#### Universal Service Contemplated.

London, March 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Trotsky is appealing to the population to co-operate in the organisation of the Red Army. He announces that a Decree is impending enforcing universal service and calling up ex-civilians as instructors.

Chechen tribes, under Russian officers, have risen against the Soviets and authorities in the Caucasus.

#### Odessa Retaken.

London, March 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on the 26th instant, says the Bolsheviks officially state that after a sanguinary fight the loyal Soviet and Ukrainian troops, assisted by naval forces have retaken Odessa.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

Kieff, March 26.  
The Ukrainian War Minister has ordered the demobilisation of the Black Sea fleet.

#### THE MACEDONIAN SITUATION.

Salonika, March 26.  
The Greek Generalissimo Danglisis in an interview said that the possibility of an enemy attack in Macedonia could not be regarded seriously when the enemy was concentrating as many troops as possible on the west front. In any case the Allies' entrenchments would be able to resist any attack.

#### U.S. LIBERTY LOAN.

Washington, March 26.  
Mr. McAdoo has announced that the amount of the third Liberty Loan will be three billion dollars at 4 per cent. All over-subscriptions will be accepted.  
(Continued on page 3.)

## A SPLENDID WORK.

### The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

The 28th annual statement of the income of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys shows that the total is the highest in the history of the Institution (the Centenary excepted), the previous record being £53,881 0 9 in the year 1913.

During the year the number of boys receiving benefit was again increased to 679. It is proposed to collect the 52 Candidates from the 11th to the 15th April Election, which, after allowing for vacancies in the first term, will bring the number up to over 740 in May next. This number includes 121 "War Boys" admitted without Election to this date.

## SANITARY BOARD.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

i. Has any estimate been received for the construction of a wholesale Poultry Market near the Sailors' Home?

ii. Has the proposed site an area of 9,300 square feet? And is it now let as a timber yard at \$250 per quarter?

iii. Could not the ground surface be concreted and channelled and about half the area roofed with concrete on brick pillars for less than \$5,000?

iv. Are not the poultry dealers willing to pay a rent which would recoup the \$5,000 in about 8 years and thereafter produce a substantial net increase to the revenue?

v. If so, what is the reason for further postponing a work which will be beneficial and profitable to the public, and will remove the long-standing nuisance from Ko Shing and Li Sing Street?

A statement is to be made at the meeting with regard to cerebro-spinal meningitis.

### Communal Kitchen at Marylebone.

Marylebone Borough Council has decided to establish and equip a central municipal kitchen for cooking and supplying food for the inhabitants of the borough, and to rent depots for the distribution of such foods. The kitchen will be conducted as a business concern, and there will not be any attempt to under sell local traders. It is understood that the Government will contribute 25 per cent. of the cost, and advance by way of loan for the establishment of the kitchen another 25 per cent., free of interest.

### Fancy Bazaar Abolished.

Whilst a customer was buying embroidery at a fancy bazaar at Bath, recently some wrapping paper came into contact with a gas stove. In an instant surrounding inflammable materials, comprising blouses, muslins and silks, burst into flame, and in a few moments the whole shop was ablaze. Two saleswomen behind the counter just had time to get out before the flames out-off the way of escape. The fire was quickly extinguished, but the damage is estimated at \$1,000.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

### TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Corn Production in P.I.

Stimulation of corn production  
in the northern Luson provinces  
by plantings in the field between  
the regular tobacco crops has been  
proposed (says the Manila Daily  
Bulletin of March 21) by Director  
Hernandez of the Bureau of  
Agriculture after a study of con-  
ditions in the section mentioned,  
and on his trip to Pangasinan,  
La Union, Nueva Ecija and a  
portion of the Mountain pro-  
vince, from which he returned  
to Manila on Tuesday evening.  
Inspectors of the Bureau's  
field force were sent out upon a  
campaign to make this plan suc-  
cessful. In some localities, Mr.  
Hernandez states, the tobacco crop  
is just being harvested, and in the  
three months which must in-  
tervene between now and the next  
planting, the fields can be used to  
advantage for the production of  
corn, especially in view of the  
fact that the present price of rice  
is so high. With regard to the  
tobacco crop itself, in the regions  
visited, Mr. Hernandez says that  
it is exceptionally good. There  
has been a great deal of enthu-  
siasm among tobacco planters in  
those localities, he declares, due  
to the campaign which has been  
waged under the Tobacco Inspec-  
tion Act and also to the unusually  
high prices prevailing in the  
market last year. While at Baguio,  
Mr. Hernandez visited the stock  
farm of the Bureau at La  
Trinidad, the Bureau of Educa-  
tion agricultural school for  
Filipinos and lectures in the  
same locality. He expressed  
himself as highly pleased with  
the work done at both places, and  
was particularly loud in his  
praise of Mr. Wright's so-  
ciological school.

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Firms.

All German concerns in the  
Philippine Islands, for which  
receivers have been appointed by  
the local office of the alien prop-  
erty custodian, will eventually  
be sold and their affairs liquidat-  
ed according to reliable infor-  
mation, says the Manila Daily  
Bulletin. While the recent sale  
of the German Dispensary to a  
group of American capitalists was  
taken to indicate that such would  
be the general policy of the Unit-  
ed States government in dealing  
with the alien enemy corporations,  
it had not been definitely an-  
nounced. There is no hesita-  
tion now, however, in stating that as  
soon as the affairs of the various  
concerns can be put into shape,  
inventories prepared, and balance  
sheets audited, the businesses will  
be advertised for sale through the  
local office of the alien property  
custodian. It is understood that  
such sales, conducted along the  
same lines by which the German  
Dispensary was disposed of, will  
take place in no regular  
order, the time being entirely  
contingent upon the amount of  
work which the receivers must  
accomplish so that their  
respective companies will be in  
marketable condition, which very  
naturally varies according to the  
size of the firms and the com-  
plexity of their operations. It is  
probable that at least one receiver  
will be ready to turn in his  
inventory and balance sheet  
shortly, which will undoubtedly  
mean that bids will be advertised  
for an early date thereafter.  
Although it has not been official-  
ly stated, it is believed to be  
quite possible that six months or  
a year will elapse before the list  
of the German business houses are  
in the hands of new owners. The  
government will seek to realize  
as much as possible from their  
sale, and all transactions must be  
for cash, a requirement which,  
while fair under the circum-  
stances, may cause some delay.  
It has been suggested in some  
quarters that the departments of  
some of the larger businesses may  
be offered for sale separately, in  
case there is a chance of difficulty  
of securing bidders for the entire  
outfit. The final transactions  
involved in turning over the  
business of the Manila Drug  
company or German Dispensary,  
to the syndicate of Americans  
who were the successful bidders,  
are in progress and will be  
completed shortly.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**15 Years' Work for the Blind.**  
Mr. Hugh E. Walford has just completed 25 years' voluntary work for the Reading blind poor. The result is seen to-day, for, with a population of 95,000, there is not a single blind beggar on the streets. Indeed, all the blind are well housed, decently clothed, and assured of a regular weekly sum sufficient to enable them to live in their own homes or suitable lodgings.

**300 Worth of Butter Stolen.**  
Two youths—a 17-year-old seaman, named Frank Aldridge, and Charles Johnson, 16, a window cleaner—were remanded in custody at Tower Bridge Police Court, charged with stealing 48 boxes of butter, value \$300, the property of Hay's Wharf Cartage Co. William Jefferson, a Hoxton dealer, was charged with feloniously receiving the goods. The butter has not been recovered.

**Vienna's Plight.**  
An Italian Evangelical clergyman named Selli, who has escaped to Italy after 30 years' residence in Vienna, states that the poor there are dying of hunger, and that the mortality among the children is enormous. The Austrians, he says, have so far borne everything under the persuasion that revolution in Italy would shortly bring general peace.

**War-Time Cable Record.**  
Nearly nine million paying words of international traffic were transmitted across the Pacific cable in the year ended March 31 last. In addition, 650,000 words of messages concerning wounded members of the field forces were transmitted free. This establishes a further record, the total international traffic having exceeded that of the previous year by one and a quarter million words.

**Soldier's Mother's Last Farewell.**  
Mrs. Sarah Mary Roberts, aged 61, wife of George Roberts, a retired farmer living at Stowe, near Woodon, died suddenly at her residence after saying goodbye to her son, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, who was returning to France on the expiration of his Christmas leave. When his train reached Bletchley the son was informed by telegram of his mother's death.

**V.A.D. Nurse Killed on Verandah.**  
One of the victims of the last air raid was Miss Elsie Madeline Bates, a V.A.D. nurse who had just returned home from France. On hearing the guns she went on to a verandah, and was almost immediately struck on the head by a flying piece of a bomb. At the inquest it was stated that no warning was given in this district and that the order to "take cover" was not received until after the first bomb had been dropped.

**Lands for the Air Ministry.**  
It is announced that Sir Howard Frank has been appointed Director General of Lands for the Air Ministry. Sir Howard is also Director General of Lands to the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions. The whole business of the taking over of lands, their acquisition and renting, management, and the compensation payable in respect thereto will thus be under one control for three Departments—the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Air Ministry.

**Maximum Match Prices.**  
"Small Retailer," who may be representative of a large class, makes a complaint which is worthy the attention of the Tobacco and Match Controller. "I can get no matches," he writes, "except through my wholesale tobaccoist, who is very independent. With each \$10 worth of tobacco and sundries he allows me two dozen Swan vests. They are invoiced to me at 1s. 3d. a dozen. But if I ask my customers more than a penny a box for them I am not allowed to make it a condition to a customer that he shall buy tobacco if he wants matches. But the customer may make it a condition that unless I can supply him with matches he won't buy tobacco. And yet if I sell him matches at the legal price I lose a fair thing about. I am sure the Controller never intended such an injustice."

## NOTICES.

The Name does not make  
the Piano—a good piano  
makes a name for itself  
hence the

# WEBER

specialy manufactured  
for this climate by the  
Aeolian Co.

## MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

**Save Your Eyes**  
ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

Perhaps one is doing more work  
than the other.

## N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Doctor and Patient Too.**  
"There is an old saying that a man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client; I don't know whether that applies to doctoring as well," said the Lewisham coroner, concerning a man who had tried to physic himself.  
**Lumber from Canada.**  
In the early months of this year the Canadians were turning out less than 20 per cent. of the lumber used by the Armies on the Western front; they are now producing 70 per cent. The supplies from other sources have increased greatly, which makes these figures all the remarkable. The average ton-per-man-per-week of the Canadian companies is twice that of any other companies. Much of the timber used in the last victorious advance of the French Army at Soissons was supplied by the Canadian companies operating with the French Army.

**Promotion by Selection.**  
Orders issued by General Pershing to provide for promotion from the ranks that any private may win his commission, and having won it, may rapidly climb the successive grades. This last is made possible by a section of General Orders, which says:—"Hereafter all temporary appointments and promotions in the American Expeditionary Force shall be by selection, to that followed in the British Armies, and recommendations for appointments and promotions must be based solely upon demonstrated fitness and capacity to command."

**Labour Candidate Fined \$10.**  
Richard C. Wallhead, prospective Labour candidate for Coventry, was fined \$50, or four months' imprisonment, at Northampton, for making statements at Britonferry and Owmdu Labour meetings contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act. He was ordered to pay costs on two other summonses in respect of similar statements at Macclesfield district. Wallhead alleged that young men were not taken for the duration of the war, but for the Regular

Army. Captain Shore, of London, said this statement was false, and produced the forms of enlistment used. Wallhead denied using the words alleged in the first case, but pleaded guilty in other cases. Delhi Telephone Fire.

Delhi, March 5.—A fire which broke out at the central telephone exchange on Sunday night completely destroyed the whole of the connections, and some time must elapse before the majority of subscribers can again be provided with telephone facilities. The staff, however, hope by strenuous exertions to be able to join up a hundred of the most important Government connections within twenty-four hours, and the remainder of the work will be carried out with all possible despatch. Fortunately the switchboards were not destroyed, otherwise the inconvenience caused would be much greater. The cause of the fire has not been discovered.

**"Double Purpose Cloth."**  
A scheme has been prepared by the Cloth Office in Bedford concerning the production of khaki and the clothing of millions of men who will return to civil life on demobilisation. It is realised that the arrival of peace will result in a sudden huge demand for men's civilian clothing coincident with the reduction of the demand for khaki to comparatively meagre dimensions, and that the problem of clothing demobilised men will, unless precautions are taken, be difficult at a time when stocks of cloth are at a low level, consequent upon the tremendous consumption of wool for manufacture of military cloth during the war, and the recent restriction of civilian output. It has been decided to meet this situation by the production of what is called "double purpose cloth." This is to be military cloth which normally would be khaki colour, but it is to be produced in an undyed state. It required for military uniforms it will be dyed khaki, and thus the output of khaki will closely correspond with actual requirements. Cloth not needed for the Army will be dyed to be suitable for civilian wear.

### Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on  
Shameen, CANTON.  
OFFICES in York Buildings.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND  
INVESTMENT & AGENCY  
CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in  
Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in  
Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &  
FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately  
LADY STENOGRAPHER  
and TRIPST. Reply stating  
experience, nationality, salary  
required, etc., to Box 1363 c/o  
"Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS  
LADY STENOGRAPHER.  
Good position for the right one.  
State experience and salary  
required, giving references.  
Apply to Box 1367 c/o "Hong-  
kong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM,  
Barker Road, 155 Peak  
apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

## NOTICES.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S  
"MAGNETIC"  
COOKING STOVES  
INSPECTION INVITED  
MUSTARD & CO.,  
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1163.  
AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.  
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

### DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID  
SANITAS OKOL  
SANITAS SOLDIS  
COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.

For Prices Apply to:—

## W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDELL STREET.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT,  
POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW  
1918.

THE above Show will be held  
at the Race Course on  
SATURDAY, the 27th April.  
Entrance fees for Dogs and/or  
Cats \$2 each exhibit.  
No entrance fee for Poultry or  
Pigeons.

Entry forms and a specimen  
cage for exhibiting Poultry are  
now available.  
Entries close to the Undersign-  
ed up to noon the 13th April.

G. W. GEGG,  
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.  
c/o Messrs. HUGHES  
& HOUGH.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

## NOTICE.

UNION WATERBOAT  
LIMITED.

ONE Certificate No. 576 for  
Twenty One shares Nos.  
27,000 to 27,020 inclusive, in this  
Company, standing in the name  
of Mr. Li Man Hing has been  
lost; and if at the expiration of  
one month from the date hereof  
the above Certificate be not  
forthcoming, another Certificate  
for the said shares will be issued  
by the Company, and thereafter  
no other will be acknowledged.

UNION WATERBOAT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Doddwell & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Or-  
dinance No. 5 of 1912 the  
EXCHANGE BANKS will be  
CLOSED for the transaction  
of Public Business on FRIDAY,  
SATURDAY and MONDAY,  
the 29th and 30th, instant and  
1st, proximo.  
Hongkong, 25th March, 1918.

## FOOTBALL.

THE CLUB GROUND,  
HAPPY VALLEY.  
SATURDAY MARCH 30.  
CHARITY MATCHES  
in aid of  
ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND

Staff and Departments.  
South China Athletic:  
at 3 P.M.  
Stand 50 cents. Front Seats 20 cents.

MR. MCCUBBIN'S TEAM  
MR. BLACK'S TEAM  
at 4.45 P.M.  
Stand \$1.00. Front 50 Seats cents.

**WIMPODS**  
Give Instant Relief  
You can get relief from your  
cough, cold, or asthma by using  
Wimpods. It is a simple  
and effective remedy.  
WIMPODS  
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,  
NASAL CATARRH, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.  
You will find in this famous remedy  
a restorative power that is simply  
unbelievable.  
WIMPODS  
CURE FOR ASTHMA

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 1941.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS  
AND  
HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

BEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE AT THE  
LOWEST PRICE POSSIBLE.

## J. T. SHAW

IRREPROACHABLE  
STYLES  
IN  
NECKWEAR  
AT  
SHAW'S.  
NEW STOCK  
JUST RECEIVED.

## J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

### KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN  
THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS,  
SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL  
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL  
TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old  
fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS,  
PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD Hongkong & China.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY  
CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-  
MUTUEL TICKETS on the  
fifth Race, Second Day, for  
Cash Sweeps. Places and  
winners, also Cash Sweep tick-  
et holders of following Races  
can obtain a refund on pro-  
duction of their ticket at the  
Office of the Hongkong Jockey  
Club, on the Ground Floor of  
the HONGKONG CLUB  
ANNEXE, Charter Road, be-  
tween the hours of 3.30 P.M.  
and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY,  
4th March, 1918 until 29th  
March (SATURDAYS and  
SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WIN-  
NING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps,  
Places and Winners) will also  
be paid at the same place and  
between the same hours as  
stated above on production of  
tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM  
& MATTHEWS.

Accountants to the Hongkong  
Jockey Club.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

## NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE  
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmo-  
sphere of your rooms, and  
kill all flies, mosquitos and  
disease germs. Harmless  
and of pleasant odour. Outfits  
consisting of atomizer and  
bottle of fluid, price  
\$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00  
FRANK SMITH & CO.  
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

### WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue  
of the  
HONGKONG  
\$  
DIRECTORY.  
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.  
P.O. Box 431.

### MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA  
Colored (Male) Massage  
Gives great relaxation.  
Necessary to restore muscular strength.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES  
IF PREFERRED.  
No. 218, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

# WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE  
DISINFECTANT

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF  
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**

Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication, should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918.

### THE GERMAN IDEA OF WAR.

With the battlefield in France at present the scene of what is probably the bloodiest battle in history, our thoughts naturally turn to the German method of conducting warfare. If the present offensive has shown anything it is that the enemy still holds to his favourite tactics of relying on sheer weight of numbers, utilised in massed formation, for the purpose of crashing through stubborn defences, and in the present instance he is certainly able to win around by that means, though at a cost which is truly colossal. However, the sacrifice of young manhood is not a matter over which the German High Command has any scruples, for the Kaiser must have his way, no matter how many thousands of homes may be brought to grief and sorrow at the loss of those who have been sent forth to provide cannon-fodder for the Allies' guns. One of yesterday's wire spoke of the German Army as "bleeding copiously," and, even to us who are so far away from the scenes of the terrible carnage which is taking place, there is a grim meaning in that phrase.

We have before had occasion to speak of the lack of evidence that Germany has purged herself of the cursed ambition of conquering the world by militarism, and we have just been reading some observations by General von Freytag-Loringhoven, the Deputy Chief of the German General Staff, who is regarded as the most famous military writer in Germany at the moment, as to the enemy's view of war. He has written a book on "Deductions from the World War," and, in spite of its export having been forbidden, it has reached England and its contents become the subject for a deal of comment. He frankly dismissed the League of Nations idea as "vague cosmopolitan sentimentality" and then goes on to endorse the full German view of war. One of his observations regarding the injuries which non-combatants have suffered through German methods is particularly Tactonic in character, for he says "the limits of what is permissible in this matter are in many ways elastic; a new weapon opens up its own path, as is shown, for example, by the submarine war." Well, the writer has certainly cited a very fine example of German "elasticity." The effect of the doctrine, of course, is that the Germans reserve the right to conduct warfare in whatever manner they choose, apart from its brutality and aside altogether from international codes restricting operations to humane limits, so far as that is possible. In another part of the book, the author admits that the war has acquired a character of brutality, but he pleads that the Germans have been the victims of circumstances in this connection, and that warfare of this type is "very alien to the nature of our well-conducted German soldiers." The world may surely be pardoned if it does not feel inclined to agree that the German soldier is altogether as docile and amiable a being as he is painted by this great military writer.

It seems that the object of this German General's book is to disclose improvements for the next war, and he is anxious that the military should study so as to prevent the next struggle from degenerating into an unprofitable struggle in the trenches. All of which surely shows that the Germans have no particular anxiety that the present upheaval should end all war. They are still the apostles of sheer, unadulterated militarism and the confessed champions of the Mailed Fist policy. That is why they must be beaten thoroughly, once and for all, in the present struggle. For the Allies to give up before that task is thoroughly accomplished would surely be to invite greater and more bitter troubles in the days that are to come.

### The Lichnowsky Memorandum.

After the strong animadversion which was indulged in by certain members of the Reichstag on the publication of Prince Lichnowsky's now famous Memorandum it is illuminating to note that the *Politiken* has published another portion of this much-discussed document. True, the new instalment does not appear (and for perfectly obvious reasons) in a German paper. Its appearance, however, at the present time, particularly when consideration is made of the nature of its contents, which, as was the case with the preceding portions of the Memorandum, are distinctly favourable to Britain in her diplomatic dealings with Continental Powers, is particularly interesting. At a time like the present, when nothing is too bad to say against England so as to justify the "blood bath" which Germany's ruthless policy has initiated, it must be gall and wormwood to the Kaiser's sycophantic toadies to see Britain's attitude towards Germany previous to the war upheld and even praised by one of Germany's most distinguished diplomatic statesmen and the one German who, by virtue of his position in London, is the most competent to pass an opinion on the question at issue.

### A "Rara Avis."

Prince Lichnowsky does not hesitate to say that Viscount Grey (or Sir Edward, as he was at the time) devoted himself honestly to a rapprochement between Great Britain and Germany, his intentions in this direction "being especially noticeable as regards the Anglo-German Colonial Treaty and the Baghdad Railway." Quite evidently Prince Lichnowsky, in his capacity as German Ambassador, saw that it was to his country's advantage to continue on friendly terms with Great Britain and apparently did his utmost towards that end. That his views in this matter were not those held by the Kaiser and the Prussian War Lords has long since been perfectly clear. It is not improbable that the Prince, known to be just and outspoken in regard to foreign affairs and strongly opposed to a war between Germany and England, was merely a cat's paw when he was sent to London as Ambassador. Nothing was more likely to mislead our statesmen and public opinion generally than such a step, as it is now certain, as indeed it was all along, that Prince Lichnowsky was actuated by the most pacific intentions while in London. He appears to be that very rare thing, an "honest German," and he has certainly done a service, at least to historical accuracy, by the publication of his much-discussed memorandum.

### The Situation at Present.

The French Under Secretary for War, commenting on the war outlook, says he is of opinion that the "situation, though serious, could be regarded with confidence." This probably based on and perhaps justifies another report to hand from Paris to the effect that in well-informed quarters the situation is regarded as being "very much improved." It is also very gratifying to read that the union of the Anglo-French armies is daily being strengthened. Notwithstanding this, it is clear that the enemy has not yet been very seriously checked in his headlong plunge. As on the Marne, it is not improbable that the movement, by which it is hoped to deliver a powerful blow south of the territory at which the battle is now in operation, may lead to results such as will put an effective stop to further enemy designs on Paris. It will, of course, largely depend upon the number of Allied troops at present available for the purpose and likewise on the enemy's preparations in case of such an emergency. Big events are pending and, considering the hammering which the Germans have been receiving during the past few days, it may be confidently stated that if the Allies can strike hard enough now a very rapid debacle will probably result within the German ranks.

### DAY BY DAY.

LUXURIES WHETHER NATIONAL OR PERSONAL MUST BE PAID FOR BY LABOUR WITHDRAWN FROM USEFUL THINGS.

No Issue.

To-morrow being Good Friday, there will be no issue of the "Telegraph."

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0½d.

Saturday's Anniversary.  
Saturday is the anniversary of the surrender of Paris (1814).

Spotted Fever.

Yesterday's return shows a big decrease in the number of spotted fever cases—nine with seven deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Throat Examination.

We are asked to state that during the Easter holidays people who wish their throats examined are requested to attend at the Bacteriological Institute between 9 and 9.30 a.m. instead of between 2 and 2.30 p.m.

Stowaways.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, five stowaways who were discovered aboard the s.s. Haitan were charged. The men gave various excuses, but his Worship inflicted a fine of \$50 in each case.

No Dividend.

Our report of the China Sugar Refining Company's meeting yesterday wrongfully gave the impression that dividend warrants could be obtained on application. The Company is, as is well-known, paying no dividend for last year.

Stole Ladies' Shoes.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing two pairs of ladies' shoes from the Kowloon Godown. Defendant denied the offence. A watchman stated that he found the man carrying the shoes in a parcel when the godowns were being closed at night. His Worship sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Stolen Baskets.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded not guilty to a charge of the theft of two baskets. Complainant, it was stated, had lost a dozen of these baskets in Wyndham Street and yesterday morning he saw the defendant carrying two of the baskets, which he knew to be his. Defendant said he had only borrowed the baskets. His Worship sent defendant to prison for a month.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Nestle and Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Company, \$100; W. R. Loxley and Co., \$75; Carmichael and Clark, \$50; Douglas S. S. Co., Ltd., \$50; Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, \$50; Shewan Tomes and Co., \$50; H. Wicking and Co., \$50; Whitesaw Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., \$10.

Golf Competitions.

The following competitions have been arranged to take place at Fanning Golf Course from March 29th to April 1st inclusive: Borey Competition for men; Easter Monday, Mixed. Four some Competition, Medal Play, on the main course after 1 p.m. Members are requested to order tickets in advance by entering their names in the book at Happy Valley; they may telephone to the N. J. Boy, Happy Valley, who will make the entry. This is requested in order to avoid the inconvenience caused by members obtaining tickets without giving due notice.

A Two-Fold Object.

A cobbler was charged to-day by Sanitary Inspector Taylor, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of three panes of glass. Inspector Taylor said that the man was arrested in Queen's Road West and could give no satisfactory explanation as to where he had got the glass from. Defendant said he picked the glass up in the street. He picked it up to prevent an accident as well as to make a bit of money for himself. A previous conviction was proved against him and his Worship sent defendant to prison for 14 days' hard labour.

### FALSE PRETENCES CHARGE.

Case Against A European Ship's Engineer.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, the case was continued in which Frank Valentine Collins, a marine-engineer, was charged with obtaining credit by false pretences, namely board and lodging at the King Edward Hotel from December 20, 1917, to January 12, 1918, to the extent of \$168 80.

There was a second charge now brought against the defendant that he being a person, specified in the first Schedule of the Registration Ordinance, 1916, failed to furnish the Captain Superintendent of Police with a return as specified in the second Schedule within a week of his arrival in the Colony.

To this charge the defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. R. A. C. North pointed out that this was a very common offence just now. People were getting slack in filling up the forms. This was a particularly bad case. When defendant went to the hotel, he filled up the required form under the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance, but did not return when leaving. The man was missing for some days and had only just been discovered. Defendant was not charged under the Travellers' Restriction Ordinance.

His Worship convicted the defendant, but reserved judgment until the hearing of the other case.

Sergeant Blackman then outlined the case of false pretences, saying that defendant first went to the hotel on December 20. Two or three days afterwards, the manager spoke to defendant about his bills, when defendant said that he was employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. who would make good all the accounts he contracted. He added that he was engineer on the s.s. Katsang. Mr. Withell, the manager, let the matter go on for a week, when he went to Messrs. Jardine's and, on making enquiries, was told that the firm knew nothing about the man. In the meantime defendant seemed to have learned that enquiries were being made and absconded, and was only seen about three days ago, when he was arrested.

Evidence was given by Mr. Job Withell, who said he spoke to the defendant about the bills he was signing, and defendant said "I can pay them off, for I have a month and a half's salary to come from Jardine's."

On December 27, defendant signed bills for over \$20, and witness gave instructions for the defendant not to be allowed to sign for more than \$1 a day. Soon after the beginning of January, witness spoke to the defendant about not paying his bill, and defendant then said that Jardine, Matheson & Co. had refused to pay him the money that was due. He also said that he had put his case in the hands of Mr. Orberry, for him to report it to the Secretary of the Engineer's Guild at Shanghai.

On enquiring at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., witness learned that the defendant was not employed by them, but had been home to England some time previously as fourth engineer on the Katsang. He had returned on his own account by another boat. Witness also spoke to Mr. Orberry, who said he had never been communicated to by the defendant. Witness went on to detail the amount, and said that when defendant eventually returned for his home, he (witness) sent for the police, and had defendant arrested.

Defendant said he never mentioned Mr. Orberry's name to Mr. Withell, but said that he had put his case before Mr. Reid of Shanghai. He told Mr. Withell that he expected to get a job in the course of a few days, when he would pay.

### HOTEL CLAIM.

A Point of Law Raised.

At the Summary Court this morning, the Paines Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) had before him a claim for \$212.45, brought by Mr. Frederick Riehmann, of the Grant Hotel, against Mr. J. E. J. Grist, Secretary for the Engineers' Guild in Hongkong, being for two months' board and lodging and refreshments, during August and September 1917.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the plaintiff and defendant appeared in person.

Defendant admitted owing plaintiff money but not so much as claimed.

Plaintiff went into the box and proved the amount, producing bills totalling \$57.65.

Defendant admitted the bills but said he left his room during the middle of the month, and was now charged for a full month.

His Lordship pointed out that if defendant took a room at a monthly figure he was responsible for a whole month, or \$5 a day for the time he had occupied it.

During the hearing the defendant stated that he was locked out one night, but his Lordship pointed out that the subsequent re-entry robbed the defendant of any effect. Defendant stated that he had also found that a number of articles were missing from his boxes, valued at about \$150.

Mr. Grist stated that the boxes had been seized by the Police and the hotel had no security.

His Lordship thought that the Police had no right to deprive the plaintiff of his lien, and, on the application of Mr. Grist, said he would make an order for the attachment of the boxes, subject to all Police rights.

The defendant asked for an adjournment until his discharge from prison, on April 9, saying that he would then try to produce witnesses who would state that the room was occupied by other people after he left and before the end of the month for which he was charged.

His Lordship pointed out to the defendant that he seemed to have no case in law and was only increasing his costs by an adjournment, but he wished to give defendant every opportunity.

Eventually an adjournment was granted until April 12.

told to call back for it but had not done so. It was not true that defendant had money coming from the firm.

Defendant spoke about being told by the agent in London that he could recover some further expenses in Hongkong. On his arrival he asked for an advance of \$100 and was given it.

Mr. J. H. Orberry, the local agent of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, stated that he knew the defendant as an employee on the s.s. Katsang, but he had not seen him for four or five months. He had not been spoken to by the defendant with regard to his financial position. He had only been asked if there were any vacancies.

This was the case for the prosecution, Sergeant Blackman stating there was a gentleman in Court who was willing to pay the hotel account.

Defendant maintained that he was entitled to money from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the time he left London till he reached Hongkong. That was paid to him. He admitted being discharged but was not told that he would get no further money. He had written to Shanghai about it but had received no answer. He was advised that it would be best to write to Mr. Reid. He did not tell Mr. Withell that he had plenty of money, but said he would be receiving some.

His Worship convicted, saying it was a very bad case. Defendant might have thought he had money due, but he had been told that he would have no further money paid him. He thought defendant was very fortunate to have friends to come forward and pay the money. He did not propose to send defendant to prison, without the opinion of a fine, and the fine would be \$100, or three months' hard labour. With regard to the second charge, a fine of \$25, or a month's imprisonment, was imposed.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Unless Parliament takes a matter in hand, Sir John Jellicoe will be retired on a pension less in amount than the wages of some munition workers. It is officially hoped that "his services and experience may be made use of at a later date in another important appointment," but in the meantime he is poorer by \$140 than Lord Chelmsford, who has a pension of \$960, poorer by \$440 than Lord George Hamilton, who draws \$1,200 a year. We are still paying \$5,000 a year for Nelson's victories, and should still be paying \$4,000 a year for Marlborough's had not the family pension been commuted some 33 years ago for \$107,780 down.

Mr. William Huggins, who will be commemorated by astronomy scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge for boys educated at the City of London School, was not widely known by name to the general public, because the main work of his long life was concerned with a topic too abstruse to be "popular." But he was famed throughout the scientific world as the founder of "Astrophysics," by means of which the infinitely distant stars and nebulae have been made to yield up the secrets of their physical constitution. Sir William Huggins conducted his researches for more than 50 years in a home-made observatory at Tolles Hill.

The *Christian*, has issued its 2,500th number—a proud record among the religious weekly newspapers. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Scott, who did so much to develop the paper and extend its circulation until it has subscribers in every part of the world, have both passed away. But Mr. George E. Morgan, M.A., the son of the late R. O. Morgan, is still associated with the editing of the *Christian*, with Dr. Stuart Holden, who deserves hearty congratulation on the high standard of the paper.

If we were not at war, the controversy raised over the proposal to harness the waters of Loch Treig and Loch Laggan for industrial purposes would bring wealth to the scene of the threatened waters. Fix the name of a beauty spot in the public mind and the fortunes of the place is made. Scott "discovered" Loch Katrine. His "Lady of the Lake" set all Scotland stirring. The loch was comparatively unknown until the poem appeared, but then "crowds set out to view the scenery; every house in the neighbourhood was crowded with visitors, and the price for post-horses rose to an extraordinary degree," and continued to do so for a number of years.

There is going the rounds in Paris a characteristic story of M. Caillaux. The other Sunday afternoon he appeared for the last time before the Committee of Eleven charged with investigating his case. He had, as usual, staggered very one with the absolute calmness with which he met all charges. But when he left the Chamber, in the darkness and falling snow, no cab was to be found. "Sapristi!" cried the Deputy, as he looked in vain for a friendly "fiacre." Then an idea struck him, and he approached a motor-car containing detectives. "It is you who are shadowing me?" he questioned. "Yes, monsieur." "Very well then, take me home," said M. Caillaux, as he entered the police car. Few things, evidently, can upset M. Caillaux's nerve.

It is good to have it made public that discharged wounded soldiers wear the gold stripe by leave of the Army Council. Those from the rank and file avail themselves of the permission, but ex-officers do not. Etiquette is stronger than official sanction, and its stern decrees runs that, as to wear the stripe seems like showing off, it must not be worn by anyone who "once held a commission." Such "worthy" decency may commend itself to us, but to a former officer who came from the class of manual workers it is often a severe handicap. It prevents him obtaining a job which the manager of a "household" might employ.







## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## THE STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

## The Decisive Hour Approaching.

London, March 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reports: To-day's news should be read with entire calm and unshaken confidence. That our front would be compelled to recoil under Hindenburg's hammer blows was inevitable and was fully foreseen by the Allied staffs, whose counter-measures, prepared in advance, will take effect at the right moment. These first days of the battle probably mark the highwater level of the German advance. The enemy still enjoys the advantage of the offensive and is able to select the point where the blow shall be aimed, while we are obliged to disperse our means of defense to cover all points where the blow might fall. That advantage, as the history of the war has taught us, is one that quickly passes. Every hour brings us nearer the moment when the Allied armies in reserve will be ready to intervene. Before that moment comes Hindenburg must have achieved a decision or be prepared to see it go against him. Hitherto, with twice the human material and means employed in the French and British armies' offensives last year, the enemy has gained proportionately not more than the Allies in the series of brilliant attacks beginning with Vimy Ridge and ending with Malmaison fort. All such operations result in gain of ground exactly proportionate to the accumulation of men, material and means behind the attacking front. As the Germans have been able to accumulate a greater force behind their front than the Allies have ever been able to achieve, their advances have been proportionately swifter and greater than ours. It will not less certainly be brought to a stop as soon as the initial momentum is absorbed by the exhaustion of battle. The Germans are advancing through the same territory wherein, through their own criminal folly, they will not find a whole foot except in the towns of Guiscard and Ham nor an inhabitant nor an ounce of food. The German advance seems to lie in two general directions, one due west across the battlefield of the Somme and another south-west upon Noyon, behind which lies the Compiègne road to Paris. But the way to the capital is blocked by a powerful French army under a General of proved capacity. Maybe the enemy rush in this direction has already slackened. Chauncy, on the bank of the Oise, which the Germans hold now in the next line is once more a heap of ruins. A regrettable consequence of the German advance is that the result was in the devastated districts is brought to a stop. Numerous French, British and American charitable agencies have been obliged to withdraw. This work was largely in the hands of compassionate American ladies, who now see the fruits of their labours, once more destroyed by the invader.

## A Terrible Toll.

London, March 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on March 26 says:—

Very slowly and exacting the heaviest possible toll for every foot of ground, our line continues to withdraw before the pressure of the German masses over a large portion of the battle zone. The retirement is voluntary and called out so as to maintain an unbroken front. The weather remains hard and dry, thus favouring the enemy in bringing forward guns.

The work of our airmen surpasses praise. Last night they made a veritable pandemonium of every centre of concentration and traffic within the German front. Tens of thousands of rounds have been fired point blank into enemy formations, whose usually ordered perfect targets. German observation is so restricted by day that they never can do more than peep and run. On the other hand our eyes are sufficing with deadly effectiveness the role of the eyes of the artillery. In this direction the weather is undoubtedly favouring us.

## Waiting for the Counter-Offensive.

Amsterdam, March 28.  
Austrian military experts are most reserved as regards the German offensive and say they must see the effect of the Allied counter-offensive. German correspondents claim that six British tanks have been captured.

## The Tanks Busy.

Amsterdam, March 28.  
A Berlin message semi-officially claims that German tanks have captured British tanks played a leading part in the advance south-east of St. Quentin.

## Our Aviators Praised.

London, March 28.  
The Press Bureau reports that the Air Council has congratulated the Royal Air Force, the Flying Corps and the Australian Flying Corps upon their splendid work up the great battle.

## The Crux of the Battle.

London, March 28.  
German newspapers continue to speculate on what and where the decisive will be won. The German press continues to claim that the time is rapidly approaching when a great counter-offensive will be launched. This will probably be the crux of the battle. They believe that Hindenburg has already thrown in some reserves.

## French Evacuate Noyon.

London, March 28.  
A French communiqué states: Noyon was evacuated during the night in absolute order. No one is being holding the right bank of the Oise.

The battle continued violently on the evening of the 26th. The enemy at night multiplied his attacks along the entire front from Noyon to Compiègne. Our artillery well established in the region of Noyon and effectively supported the infantry, whose resistance and frequent counter-attacks are retarding the thrust of the Germans, who are sustaining very heavy losses.

## A Firm Front.

Paris, March 28.  
A semi-official message states: The momentary rupture of the front which on Saturday threatened to separate the British and French armies is now checked and all units engaged in the struggle are firmly welded together. The moral of the troops is admirable. The co-operation between the Anglo-French general staffs becomes closer daily.

## British Established in New Positions.

London, March 28.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The fighting died down during the night and our troops established themselves in new positions eastward of Roys and Albert. A continuance of the fighting northward of the Somme is expected but has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning against the Anglo-French southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Roys and Chaulnes. The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battle-front from all parts of the western theatre. Over seventy hostile divisions are known to have been engaged in the battle.

## RACECOURSE DISASTER.

## Further Evidence at To-day's Enquiry.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 26, was continued at the Police Court this morning, being conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting as Coroner. The following jurymen were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. H. Wallace, and W. C. Jack.

Mr. F. H. Thomas, a clerk in the Hongkong Shanghai Bank, said he saw the collapse of the stands, but just before he saw people running from the stands towards the Racecourse. He was in the owners' stand when he saw the people running. Some seconds later there was a cracking noise and the sheds collapsed.

Ho Wah-tong, proprietor of Messrs. Loxley and Co., said he was formerly a building contractor, and on the Friday before the Races the foreman who used to work for him said that this year there were several three-storied stands. In his (witness's) opinion he did not think they were safe to hold so many people, so he told his son and daughter-in-law who went last year, not to go, and they did not. He also advised the shroff at Loxley's not to go because he thought the sheds were not safe and also because of the fever. He had seen the sheds in other years but he had not seen them this year. Witness (having examined the models in Court) said he thought the braces were not strong enough. When theatrical matches were put up the poles were put in the ground a few inches with rock to make it solid which helped a good deal to strengthen the erection. Ropes were also tied North, South, East and West.

By Mr. Bowley:—The cross braces at the bottom of the models were not long enough. Police Sergeant Mason, said he was on duty at 11 o'clock on the night of the catastrophe, and remained on duty until 7 next morning. No one was allowed to see the bodies during the night.

The contractor, recalled, was examined by Mr. Bowley. He pointed out the provisions that had been made for the support of the three-storied shed No. 10 which he admitted yesterday had less bracing at the back because of the four doors. His opinion was that No. 10 was sufficiently strong for the number of people who were likely to go inside. Nos. 8 and 9 he considered were also strong enough for their purposes. In these sheds he put cross braces in the basement.

By the Coroner:—In 1914 the floors were all about the same level. This year they were of different levels. He thought the sheds were of equal strength.

Is it not a fact that people asked your senior partner when he was alive to build three-storied sheds and he refused?—Why refuse?

Did he refuse?—No. If he had plenty of time he would have done it, but if he had not he would refuse.

Supposing a customer asked you to build a match and by the design you did not think it would be safe, would you build it?—Would not.

Some of these sheds had so many doors that you could not put in the ordinary cross braces?—Yes; in such a case I put them in the adjoining sheds.

Is it your practice to put them in every shed?—Yes.

Then why did you accept an order to erect a shed without enough cross braces?—The next shed would support it.

Why did you not insist on putting proper cross braces in every shed?—There would be no doors.

You could put the doors elsewhere?—A door occupies a certain space.

Witness said No. 10 had the most doors, four, and the weight had to be carried by the next shed.

Mr. A. E. Wright of the P.W.D., gave evidence to the effect that he had examined certain match material recovered from the fire. Speaking generally, it seemed to him to have been of good quality. Some of the material he examined was

certainly new and some of it certainly old. There was no objection to old material being used provided it was in good condition.

By Mr. Bowley:—In the existing sheds over 90 per cent. of poles used were China fir.

Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said that in 1914, he was sitting Deputy Superintendent of Police, and ex officio Deputy Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. At 7.30 a.m. on February 14 in that year he visited the Racecourse. The sheds were erected. He tested the fire hydrants with Mr. Lane. The hydrant immediately behind the Golf Club was tested and another at the entrance to the Racecourse. The pressure was first tested without hose and was not more than 69 lbs. With the hose on the other delivery, there was a considerable drop. Mr. Lane agreed with him that there was not sufficient pressure to cope successfully with fire at the sheds. The next morning he called at the P. W. D. Office and informed them of the test. He asked if it would be possible to maintain during Races week a pressure of 100 lbs. in that main. He received a reply to the effect that the pressure as he found it was the normal pressure and could not be increased. He did not take any fire precautions.

By Mr. Bowley:—The special test was made because of the Races. So far as he recalled, this was the only test on a fire hydrant he carried out. He did not know whether Mr. Lane had carried out any.

Mr. W. Chatham (recalled) gave evidence as the Water Authority. He said that the only reason why the water supply at the fire was small, was that the main there was a small one. He understood that several hoses were attached and the main was only capable of efficiently supplying one hose. He produced a pressure chart made on March 5, and that showed that the pressure on the hydrant near the Golf Club varied from 100 pounds to seventy pounds on that day. That would, he presumed, represent the normal pressure of the main. It was lowest at 9.15 a.m. and again at 3.30 p.m. The reason for the fluctuation was people drawing from the mains. He knew no reason why the supply on February 26, should not have been normal. He understood that heavy street watering was not going on at the time of the fire. There were sluice valves at the junction of mains, by which the supply could be cut off or lessened. So far as he knew no use had been made of them this year. He thought there would be a full supply of water on February 26. He believed that a message was sent asking if it were possible to increase the pressure, but very little could have been done suddenly to increase the pressure. The closing of sluice valves to the last of the hydrant would have had a slight effect. It would have had to be done by hand at each sluice. It would have taken some time, but a turncock was always at No. 2 Police station. He would have been very smart to have done it in a quarter of an hour. It could have had no effect on the fire. The main, which was a three-inch one, was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. It was laid in 1897. He did not think that the question of matcheds was considered when the main was laid, but he could not state definitely.

Unless it were something of a very special nature they would not be likely to lay a special main for temporary purposes. Applications by property owners for increased water supply were always given consideration. There is a scheme in contemplation which would involve great alteration to the mains in that neighbourhood. It was in conjunction with the Prays East Reclamation Scheme and other projects. He had no recollection of Mr. King asking for an increased pressure in 1914, but it would probably have been dealt with by the Assistant D. P. W. In his opinion whatever the size of the main had been the supply of water would have been of no avail to save the sheds in the absence of fire appliances on the spot. In putting in a main regard was had to the population of the

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## "TOMBOLA."

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

—I understand that a "Tombola" is to be held in connection with the St. George's Day celebrations, and, having made numerous enquiries as to the meaning of the word, I am still unsuccessful in my search for knowledge. Perhaps some reader of the Telegraph can enlighten me.

I enclose \$5 as a contribution to the local War Charities Fund for the privilege of using your paper.

Yours etc.

## INQUIRITIVE.

Hongkong, March 27, 1918.

"Tombola" is a word of Italian origin, indicating a form of lottery practised among the French and in some parts of the United States, in which a series of numbers on one card must be drawn to win a prize.—Ed. H. K. T.]

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Tong Chi-yan, Tachun Yunnan, has wired to the Authority requesting the Northern squadron to proceed to Yang Tse River in order to assist Li Shun, the Tachun of Nankin, to declare independence.

The Authority has received information that six resolutions have been passed by the Northern party at a conference held in Tientsin:—1, Removal of Fong Kwok-cheong; 2, election of Chu Chi-ching as temporary President, the constitutional power to be discharged by the Chamber of representatives; 3, dismissal of Li Shap, Chan Kwong-yan, Wong Chin-yuen and Mang Yan-yuen, the Tachuns of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hopeh and Kili respectively; 4, Tachun Chi-jui to be Premier and Lung Chai-kwong to be Tachun of Canton; 5, the establishment of a responsible Cabinet to administer all naval and military affairs; 6, following the capture of Yachow, the Army to attack Cheongsha and then Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Yunnan, and Kweichow, so as to unite the country. On learning this, the important officials decided to concentrate all the armies in Wucheng and Hankow for the northern expedition.

The Military Government intends to take over the Telephone Department.

The Chief of the Industrial and Agricultural Department, under the advice of the British Consul, has requested the Civil Governor to instruct the various magistrates to encourage the people to extend the growing of cereals and also the breeding of oxen and sheep.

The main was intended to give a street fountain supply in Wong Nei Cheong village.

By Mr. Bowley:—The main supplied the new block of houses at the top of the valley. Since 1897 another main had been laid on the east side of the valley which joined up with the old one. The water supply to Mr. Warren's house was obtained from the same main and the majority of the houses in Broadwood Road were also supplied. The Department used to be notified of performances in the Theatre so as to keep up pressure. It was quite possible to keep up pressure at any spot by an adjustment of valves, but he knew of no suggestion having ever been made in connection with the Races. There was fairly frequent testing of fire hydrants throughout the City. He could not say whether the fire brigade had a map of fire hydrants or not.

Mr. Chatham went on to answer question by Mr. Bowley regarding the construction of matcheds.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

## Strength.

No. 958 Sapper A. E. Coates was enrolled on 26.3.18 and posted to the Engineer Company.

## Inspection of Arms.

All long rifles are to be returned to Headquarters for inspection, as follows:—Engineer Company on dates to be arranged by O. C. Engineer Company. All others between 2nd and 6th April.

## Leave.

Sergeant J. A. Young, "B" Company, is granted 12 months' extension of leave, from 2.4.18. Pte. C. H. Davis, M. G. Coy., is granted 12 months' leave, from 2.4.18. Pte. R. A. Ferguson, "D" Coy., is granted 8 weeks' leave, from 8.4.18. Pte. F. Maidland, "D" Coy., is granted 8 months' leave, from 11.4.18. Pte. D. E. Donnelly, "A" Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 25.4.18. Pte. H. Humphreys, "D" Coy., is 8 months' leave, from 8.5.18. All applications for leave must be sent to the Officer Commanding applicants' unit, who will forward them to the Adjutant. Applications not sent through the proper channel will be ignored.

Command, Mounted Section. Captain D. Landale will assume command of the Mounted Section on 2nd April, vice 2nd Lieut. G. O. Moxon granted 6 months' leave.

## Reversion.

Coy. Q. Mr. Sergeant D. Tolan reverts to the ranks at his own request, dated 27th March, 1918.

## Communication Drill.

On the Cricket Ground on Wednesday, 3rd April, at 6 p.m. Officers and N. C. Os of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N. C. Os may attend if they so desire. Platoon Drill will be practised.

## Lecture.

At Headquarters on Friday, 5th April, at 6 p.m. Subject, Military Engineering.

## Equipment Board.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, 5th April; Tuesday, 16th April; Friday, 26th April.

## Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—Parades at Belchers Battery:—

Tuesday, 2nd April.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill, with the exception of D. E. F. Class. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full drill, with the exception of D. E. F. Class.

Thursday, 4th April.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. D. E. F. Class only. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. D. E. F. Class only. Friday, 5th April.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Layers' and Setters' Class only.

## Engineers Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Capt. W. Russell state:—29th March to 5th April.—E. L. manning nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyceum, Capt. James; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for N. C. Os and men of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants Ovens and Parsons, E. E. Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Norris, H. K. D. O., at Belchers, and Staff Sergeants Barlow and White, R. E. and Sergt. Williams, H. K. D. O., at Lyceum. Note.—There will be no classes on 29th March and 1st April.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th April inclusive is posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

## Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

## "A" COMPANY.

Wednesday, 3rd April.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill, Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 5th April.—5.15 p.m. All Subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

## BOXING.

## Local Easter Fixture.

Enthusiasts will be interested to know of the opportunity of seeing some boxing during Easter. As the result of private subscription, it has been possible to arrange for four contests to take place. Gunner Embleton, R. G. A., will meet Sapper Sunlight, R. E., in a 10-round heavy weight; Sapper Sunlight, R. E., will meet A. B. Neil, of the Royal Navy, in an 8-round lightweight; Opl. Stabbe, of the 25th Middlesex, will again be seen in the ring; and a 6-round lightweight (novice) contest will be fought by Opl. Heath, R. E., and Pte. Thomas, of the Middlesex Regiment. These have all been arranged by Staff Inspector Wilding, of the Police Reserve.

The fighting will take place at the North Point Hotel (formerly the Belle View) in the open air, on Saturday afternoon next, at 4.15 p.m. Mr. H. G. Gedge has kindly undertaken to act as referee.

Although the expenses have been covered by private subscription, the object is to again remit a sum of money to the home fund for providing boxing gloves for the men behind the fighting line.

The minimum subscription is \$5, for which sum a subscriber will be entitled to a ringside seat. Intending subscribers are requested to pay at the ringside.

## "B" COMPANY.

Wednesday, 3rd April.—5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Platoon Drill. 5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, on Polo Ground, Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 4th April.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground, Platoon Drill, Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 5th April.—5.15 p.m. All Subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

## MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday, 2nd April.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 3rd April.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters, Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 4th April.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labram, A. O. D. Logan, C. R. Logan, Ma Kerie, Pingat, and Suptelea.

## MOUNTED SECTION.

Tuesday, 2nd April.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 4th April.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

## SIGNALLING SECTION.

The Signallers will be grouped under three heads:—1, Trained men; 2, Untrained men Class "A"; 3, Untrained men Class "B". All signallers who have passed out are in group 1. The following untrained men are in Class "A":—Ptes. Baxter, Mattingly, Carter, Melbourne, Graham, Ramsey, Hewitt and Balla. The following untrained men are in Class "B":—Ptes. Cherry, Gomperts, Jennings, Robinson, Templeton and Wilson. The whole section will parade until further notice on Tuesdays and Fridays 5.30 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.; at H. K. D. O. Headquarters. Parades for the week:—2nd April and 5th April.

## STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday 2nd April.—5.15 p.m. Parades at Headquarters.

Tuesday, 2nd and Friday, 5th April.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, Headquarters on Tuesday and on Murray Parade Ground on Friday, under Sergt. Elmonds and Corp. Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

## "D" COMPANY.

Friday, 5th April.—5.15 p.m. All Sections, squad and section drill on Murray Parade Ground. Dress, Drill order.

## Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—Tuesday, 2nd April.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Squad drill. 5.30 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 3rd April.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mut Football Ground. Squad drill. 5.30 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

## MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 8, 1918.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
Prime Cut	24
Cornd, Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast—Shiu	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
Leg—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 28
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	1.08
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Kuek	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb. 28
Leg—Yeung Pei	28
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	28
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	29
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	4
Brains—Chu No	per set 4
Feet—Chu Kuek	lb. 14
Fry—Chu Chap	20
Head—Chu Tau	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
Kidney—Chu Yiu	10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	24
Leg—Chu Pei	28
Loin—	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kuek	set 65
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 9
Kidney—Yeung Yiu	13
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 28
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tai	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	28
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	28
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	20
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung No. 1	20

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 20
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Codfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	16
Crabs—Bai	18
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36
Garoupe—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwen Kap	22
Labrus—Wong Pa Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34
Midlet—Chai Yu	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18
Ploice—Pan Yu	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	15
Roach—Chun Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	32
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

## FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (Californian)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
(Chetoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	5
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	11
Carambola—Yeung To	11
Cocoanuts—Ye Tea	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	10
Lemons, China—Lung Mang	8
(America)—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each 7
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28
Fresh	28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	—
Sweet	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	—
(Canton), (Cooking)—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Persimmons, large—Hung Tsz	12

## 食肉

Plantain—Tai Chiu	each 11
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each 11
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 11
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	each 11
Walnuts—Hop To	each 14
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	each 14
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 14

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons—Small—Sin Kai	30
Large	38
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
(fresh)—	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Ngo	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
Holchow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen, Na	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Quail—Om Chun	—
Partridges—Che Ku	—

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	—
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	—
Sprout—Nga Tsai	—
Long—Tau Kok	lb. 4
Beet Root—Hung Tai Tau	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	5
Red—Hung Ke	5
Shanghai—Ye Tsai	16
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	8
Cane Shouts, bunch—Kau Shun	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	9
Chillies Dried—Kon Lai Chiu	25
Red—Hung Pa Chiu	12
Green—Ching Lat Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	10
old—Lo Keung	10
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	45
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 6
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	36
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tso Ka	—
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 10
Okraes	10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	10
Green—Shang Chong	5
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	6
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb. 120
Green Peas—Ching Tau	1b. 3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	—
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japanese—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Poochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	—
Sage—Tse So	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	7
Spinach—Yin Tsai	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	8
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	5
(American)—Kam-san Chiu Sui	5
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	18
Lily root—Lin Ngau	5
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	—
Tau	—

## 菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (Californian)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
(Chetoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	5
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	11
Carambola—Yeung To	11
Cocoanuts—Ye Tea	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	10
Lemons, China—Lung Mang	8
(America)—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each 7
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28
Fresh	28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	—
Sweet	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	—
(Canton), (Cooking)—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Persimmons, large—Hung Tsz	12

## CHURCH AND THE WAR.

Dr. Fort Newton and the only Certainty of the Future.

Dr. Fort Newton, preaching at the City Temple recently on the "Unbound Christ," said the final goal of human history was the triumph of Christ. The Church must not purchase the favour of the world by the betrayal of her Master. Whatever happened the Christian faith could never be touched, whatever beliefs or traditions might be set up or torn and shattered.

The Church did not depend on any individual or institution, but on the Eternal Christ. We lived in a time when no man could see more than a step ahead, but this did not alter the great fact that it was not a question of the coming of Christ but the fact that he was now here. He was the Christ of all ages; of war, and pestilence, and famine, and revolution, as well as the Christ of peace and happiness, and was moving in

vast ranges of the mind and long vistas of history. Christ was the only hope of mankind, now as in the past, and would be in the future.

In another passage of his sermon Dr. Newton, referring to the Book of Revelation, said: "This golden book has fallen into the hands of the puzzle-maker and the prophecy-monger, whose curious interpretations are as ingenious as they are impossible."

The Book of Revelation had been used as a kind of cryptogram to prove when the world was coming to an end, as if that were an important consideration. Of course, the world was coming to an end, it was always coming to an end and beginning again, and it would be so to the end.

The Book of Revelation should be interpreted only by the poetic soul, for its purpose was not to predict, but to interpret and to give the key to unlock the meaning of every age, because the spiritual forces behind them all were the same.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## MARINE INSURANCES.

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## SHIPPING.

## REFINERIES.

## MINING.

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;c.

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

## COTTON MILLS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY THURSDAY MARCH 28, 1918.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

## Share and General Brokers.

## Princes Building.

## Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

## BUYING.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## DISCOUNT FEB \$100.

## H'kong 5 cts. p. sub. c. \$100 dis.

## 50 50 150 pre.

## Canton 20 20 200 dis.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

## For 3 Months 3% per annum.

## For 6 Months 4% per annum.

## For 12 Months 4% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

## 行銀業實法中

## Capital (Paid up) — France 45,000,000

## (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

## Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Barthol.

## General Manager A. J. Fernette.

## HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

## BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

## BANKERS.

## In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

## In LONDON: London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## In NEW YORK: Redmond &amp; Co.

## In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

## Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

## Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

## Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

## M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

## 5, Charter Road.

## Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## SUNDAY.

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## BANKS.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## Paid-up Capital \$75,000,000

## RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 21

## \$15,000,000

## Silver \$19,500,000

## Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS:

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Chairman

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Deputy Chairman

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Secretary

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Treasurer

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Auditor

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Manager

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Chief Manager

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Chief Manager

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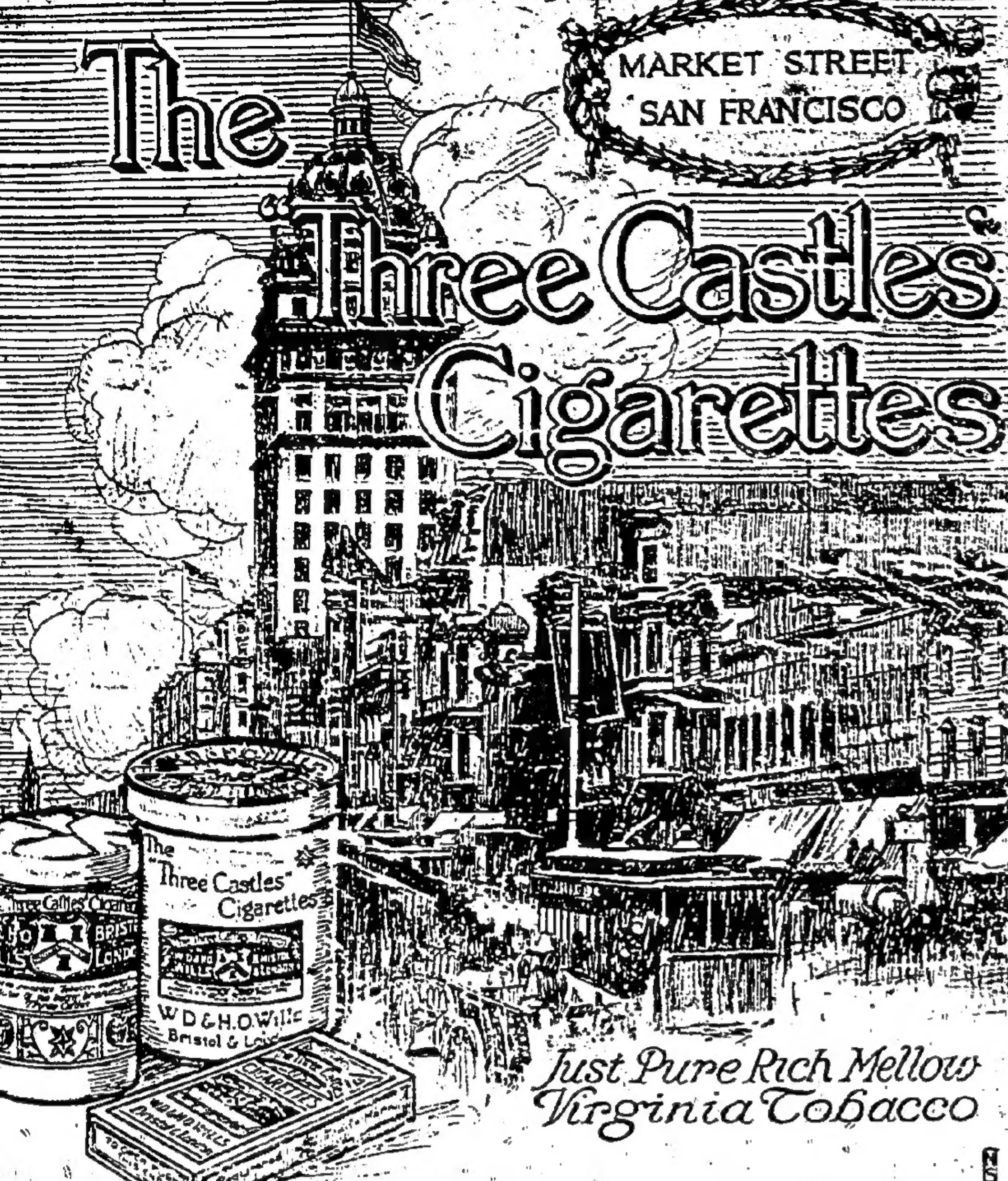
## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Chief Manager

## Hon. Mr. J. E. Brown, Chief Manager

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

# The Three Castles Cigarettes



Just Pure Rich Mellow  
Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT

## POST OFFICE

**EASTER HOLIDAYS.**  
On Good Friday, the 23rd inst., and Monday, the 25th inst., the Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. There will be no delivery of ordinary correspondence and no collection from the pillar boxes on either day.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

There will be one special delivery of registered correspondence on Saturday and Sunday at 9 a.m.

The Parcel Post service to Spain and Russia is suspended.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Customs unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bechara, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mexico cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mesopotamia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be supervised with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:  
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.  
Do. 7 lbs. 1.80  
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

**LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.**

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
Shanghai.—Shanghai and Sheungshan.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Samak, and Whow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 11 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Kongmoon.—Week days 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Damtau and Samak.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

**OUTWARD MAILS.**  
TO-DAY.  
Hohow.—23rd March 5 p.m.  
Touane.—23rd March 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—24th March, 5 a.m.  
Saigon.—24th March, 9 a.m.

**SATURDAY, 30th March.**  
Shanghai and North China.—30th March, Noon.  
Haiphong, Touane, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe.—30th March, Registration on 11.15 a.m.; Letters Noon.

**SUNDAY, 31st March.**  
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung.—31st March, 9 a.m.

**MONDAY, 1st April.**  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung.—1st April, 9 a.m.

**TUESDAY, 2nd April.**  
Philippine Islands.—2nd April, 11 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China.—2nd April, 2 p.m.

**THURSDAY, 4th April.**  
Shanghai, North China.—4th April, 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—4th April, Noon.

**TUESDAY, 9th April.**  
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honokuni.—9th April, Registration 9.45 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.

**THURSDAY, 11th April.**  
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Canada.—11th April, Registration 9.45 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 27th April, 1918.

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 23d, 11h. 35m.—No wind from Japan, Vladivostok and Shanghai. Pressure has decreased slightly, moderately at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone has apparently commenced to move eastwards. Fresh norsoon will prevail along the S.E. coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.48 inch against an average of 3.75 inches.

**FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.**

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh, clearing, rain or drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
March 23, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vostock	6a	29.97	61	88	40	
Nagasaki	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Hakodate	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Tokio	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Kobe	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Nagasaki	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Yokohama	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Osaka	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Kyoto	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Beiping	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Shanghai	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
Swatow	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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Amoy	5a	29.86	75	78	40	
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